

The paragraph appearing at page 8, lines 7-34:

Fig. 1 shows the scheme of an emission-free power station with CO₂/H₂O gas turbine and downstream steam cycle with bottoming steam turbine according to the prior art. A CO₂/H₂O turboset, consisting of a compressor 1, a combustion chamber 2, a turbine 3 and a generator 8 arranged on a common shaft 22, is interconnected to form a closed cycle via a heat-recovery boiler 4 and a cooler 5 serving as heat sink. The hot gases issuing from the gas turbine 3 are fed to the heat-recovery boiler via the hot-gas path 23, and the exhaust gases cooled in the heat-recovery boiler 4 are fed downstream of the heat-recovery boiler 4 via the exhaust-gas path 40 to the condenser 5. Up to a limit predetermined by the cooling-water temperature, any desired proportion of the water contained in the working medium can be condensed out by means of the cooler 5. The carbon dioxide produced by the combustion of, for example, natural gas is branched off in steady-state operation by a compressor 6, brought to the pressure required for further use, dried further and liquefied in the cooler 7 and removed from the process via the line 32. In practice, this compression process is advantageously carried out in several stages with interim cooling and drying. Technically pure oxygen, which is obtained in an air separation plant 9 (not described further here and only shown schematically), is ~~used~~delivered via oxygen feed 21 for the oxidation of the fuel in the combustion chamber 2.

The paragraph appearing at page 1, line 36 to page 2, line 11:

The steam obtained in the heat-recovery boiler, within the limits of a conventional cycle arrangement, is admitted to a bottoming steam turbine 10 with generator 11. In this case, the steam cycle comprises the bottoming steam turbine 10, a condenser 30 downstream of it and a

pump 31 downstream of said condenser 30, the pump 31 feeding the condensate to a feedwater tank/deaerator 24. The feedwater is fed downstream of the feedwater tank 24 via a pump 25 to an economizer 26 arranged in the heat-recovery boiler 4 and then to the steam drum 27. The steam drum 27 is connected to an evaporator 28, which is likewise arranged in the heat-recovery boiler, and the steam produced in the steam drum 27 is normally superheated in a superheater stage 29 and then fed to the steam turbine 10.